

activities for that unit of the National Forest System; and H.R. 3796, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey the administrative site for the Rogue River National Forest and use the proceeds for the construction or improvement of offices and support buildings for the Rogue River National Forest and the Bureau of Land Management.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### FAA MAKES PROGRESS ON Y2K

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I would like to bring to the Senate's attention the latest development regarding the Year 2000 (Y2K) problem. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has determined that a critical mainframe computer system used to monitor air traffic will continue to function smoothly into the millennium. The FAA, uncertain as to how long testing would take, only recently began an intensive investigation of its mainframe computers. The testing involved the time consuming task of examining more than 40 million lines of software. Although the technicians determined the date problem could be repaired in time, the process underscores the urgent nature of the Y2K issue. The uncertainties of Y2K mean repair work can be as simple as that of the FAA, or more complicated than is possibly imaginable. It is imperative that the public and private sectors follow the example of the FAA and begin testing their computer systems immediately. I continue to hope that it is not too late to properly prepare for the year 2000.

I ask that the July 22, 1998 Washington Post article on the FAA be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL COMPUTER SYSTEM  
CLEARED FOR 2000

IBM WARNING PROMPTED TESTS  
(By Rajiv Chandrasekaran)

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—Federal Aviation Administration technicians have concluded that a critical mainframe computer system used in the nation's largest air traffic control centers will function properly in the year 2000, despite warnings from the system's manufacturer that the agency should replace the equipment.

The determination, reached over the past few weeks by programmers at the FAA's technical center here, has elicited cheers from agency officials who had been castigated by congressional investigators earlier this year for not planning a quick replacement of the systems.

"The examination has revealed that the [system] will transition the millennium in a routine manner," FAA Administrator Jan F. Garvey said in an interview yesterday.

The mainframe computers at issue, made by International Business Machines Corp., are used at the FAA's 20 air route traffic control centers to track high-altitude aircraft between airports. The computers, IBM's Model 3083 mainframes, receive data from radar systems and integrate that infor-

mation into a picture for air traffic controllers.

Last October, IBM sent a letter to the FAA warning that "the appropriate skills and tools do not exist to conduct a complete Year 2000 test assessment" of the 3083 computers, once the mainstay of large corporate data centers. The machines have been mothballed by most users, step IBM urged the FAA to take.

Although the FAA plans to replace the mainframes as part of a broader modernization effort, agency officials were unsure they could complete the process by 2000. As a result, they embarked on an aggressive testing program to figure out how the computer system would be affected.

Most mainframes use a two-digit dating system that assumes that 1 and 9 are the first two digits of the year. Without specialized reprogramming, it was feared that the IBM 3083s would recognize "00" not as 2000 but as 1900, a glitch that could cause them to malfunction. The federal government and private companies are racing to fix other computers to avoid the year 2000 problem.

To conduct the testing, the FAA hired two retired IBM programmers and assigned a handful of other agency employees to the project, which involved checking more than 40 million lines of "microcode"—software that controls the mainframe's most basic functions. Among the initial areas of concern was whether a date problem would affect the operation of the mainframe's cooling pumps. If the computer does not regularly switch from one cooling pump to another, it can overheat and shut down, causing controllers' radar screens to go blank.

The technicians, however, found that the microcode doesn't consider the last two digits of the year when processing dates. Instead, it stores the year as a two-digit number between one and 32, assuming that 1975 was year one. As a result, they determined, the system would fail in 2007, but not in 2000.

"Nothing we have found will cause an operational aberration over the new year. It will continue to function as it's supposed to," said one FAA technician working on the project. FAA officials recently allowed a reporter to tour the facility here and talk to employees on the condition that they not be named.

"We're dealing with minutes and seconds in air traffic control," said another technician. "The systems don't really care about days and years."

The programmers did find four software modules that need to be repaired to handle the leap year in 2000, but they said the task would be relatively straightforward.

While the technicians came to their conclusions a few weeks ago, Garvey only recently was briefed on the findings. The results, sources said, have not yet been shared widely within the Transportation Department or with lawmakers.

Agency officials acknowledge their determination will be met with skepticism on Capitol Hill and in the aviation industry. To bolster their case, the technicians said they have compiled reams of computer printouts that back up their conclusions.

The findings highlight one of the uncertainties of year 2000 repair work. While some projects can be more costly and time consuming than originally expected, others can be unexpectedly simple.

"It's a welcome surprise," Garvey said. "And we don't get many of them in government."•

##### MICHIGAN ATTORNEY GENERAL FRANK J. KELLEY RETIRES

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Michigan Attorney

General Frank J. Kelley, the longest serving chief law enforcement officer in the history of the United States. After spanning the administrations of five U.S. Presidents, Attorney General Kelley decided this spring not to seek re-election. Attorney General Kelly will have served for 37 years when he retires at the end of 1998, leaving behind a long and distinguished career of service to the State of Michigan and its citizens.

A native of Detroit, Frank Kelley's career in law began after receiving both his Bachelor of Arts and Juris Doctor degrees from the University of Detroit. He practiced law in Alpena, Michigan, where he served as both city attorney and the Alpena County Supervisor. In 1961, Governor John Swainson appointed Kelley Michigan's 50th Attorney General. The following year he was elected to his first term and has been reelected every term since.

Recognized as having an enduring commitment to good government, Frank Kelley has been a champion of consumer causes, fighting to protect Michigan citizens from price gouging and fraud, and serving as a watchdog on other consumer issues. Kelley also used his office to fight for school desegregation and equal housing. He has been honored with several public service awards throughout his career, including the Wyman Award from the National Association of Attorneys General.

In his almost four decades as Attorney General, Frank Kelley has earned the respect and admiration of those he worked with and the millions he represented. He has served with tenacity, distinction, and honor. It is with great pleasure that I add my heartfelt thanks and congratulations to Attorney General Kelley for his extraordinary career and service to the State of Michigan.•

##### 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREATER SALEM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

• Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate the Greater Salem Chamber of Commerce of Salem, Illinois, which will celebrate its 100th anniversary on July 23.

A century ago, seven Illinoisans founded the Salem Business Men's Association, which was later renamed the Greater Salem Chamber of Commerce. As they stated in their original charter, its purpose was "to promote and encourage the location of manufacturing and other industries in our city \* \* \* and to encourage in all proper and lawful ways the development of our city and its surrounding country." It is hard to imagine that the seven founders could have foreseen how their association would grow and flourish into the present.

Today, the Chamber supports the community of Salem through numerous projects ranging from economic development to educational support. In

addition, the Chamber serves as a network for local businesses and a coordinator between them and the government of Salem. The Chamber also fosters a general sense of community in Salem, by welcoming new residents and promoting consciousness of Salem's unique heritage.

In its role as coordinator, networker, and initiator, the Chamber has proven itself to be a crucial player in Salem's recent economic expansion. The city of Salem can boast a net gain of 900 jobs over the past five years. These gains are due in no small part to the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce.

With a century of success behind it, the Chamber is now working to secure the future prosperity of Salem. The Chamber regularly notifies businesses of education and training opportunities so that Salem's labor force can continue to adapt to the changing needs of the economy. Further, the Chamber was instrumental in developing the Tech Prep program, which provides 25 local high school students with internships that prepare them for future careers.

Throughout its history, the Chamber has proven itself to be an indispensable asset to the city of Salem and the state of Illinois. Again, I would like to extend my congratulations to the Chamber and all of its members and hope that their second century is as successful as their first.●

#### BETHESDA SEVEN/CARD CLUB VISIT TO WASHINGTON, D.C.

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to honor seven people who visited our Nation's capitol from June 12 to June 15, 1998. Frank "The Gin Mill" Jonna, one of Gin's all time greatest players who began his career with Detroit Catholic Central and gained further fame as a Wayne State Tartar; Judy "The Wicked Wick" Jonna, one of Detroit's most prominent all around card players who was recently named one of the 50 best players in Concan history; Joe "The Professor" Sarafa, the legendary, steady utility man who never misses a beat when placed in the lineup on a moment's notice; Mike "The Dish" Sarafa, possibly the most exalted and prominent card shark of all time, far and away the most political player on the tour; Mariann "MB" Sarafa, initially named "All Telcaif" shopper but has since proven to be "All World" (also known to win a dish or two now and then while screaming "Ayoooooooo Michael"); Suzanne "The Maoon killer" Sarafa, easily the single greatest hustler in Concan history. She has been known to ask, in the middle of a game . . . "how many points do you need to go down?" while cramming money into that silly black wallet of hers; and Tony "The Silent Winner" Antone, the guy who never boasts, brags, or rubs in his victories (and there are many).

Mr. President, it is also worthy to note that while this incredibly fun

filled weekend was occurring, the Detroit Red Wings were on their way to winning their second straight Stanley Cup. The Bethesda Seven played a critical role in the Game 3 victory at the MCI Center by strategically sitting in different areas of the arena so as to keep the thousands of Red Wings fans fired up.

Mr. President, I truly thank the Bethesda Seven for their visit. ●

#### GEORGE OSTROM

● Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate a true Montanan and a great friend on his 70th birthday.

Anyone who has come to know George Ostrom through his radio broadcasts, his photographs, his writing, or who has been fortunate enough as I have to spend time personally with him has come away with a better understanding of the American West and Montana in particular.

I've known George for too many years to count. Among other things, he and I share a passion for hiking in general and for hiking in Glacier National Park in particular. You see George has spent most of his 70 years in and around the Park. To this day, he hikes with a group that he affectionately calls the "Over the Hill Gang." They hike once a week when the weather permits, usually between 30 and 40 times a year.

For years, George has invited me to join his friends for a hike. But you know how it is. Our schedules are busy and somehow I just never got around to it. Until last August. During our summer recess last year I joined up with George and his Over the Hill Gang. And what a day we had. We told stories (all of them were true, of course), shared water bottles and talked about our families, our hopes and our dreams. Mr. President, it was a day I will not soon forget.

Over the years, I had heard all about George's many awards including the honor bestowed on his weekly column "The Trailwatcher", which in 1996 was selected as the best weekly humor column in the United States by the National Newspaper Association. And I had seen many of his photographs of the Park in local and national magazines including Sports Afield, Field and Stream and Sports Illustrated.

But on that hike I came to know George Ostrom the man. A funny and engaging gentleman who will not quit until he gets where he is going. That spirit is Montana's spirit. An ideal that defines all of us. A common bond that all Montanans share.

Sadly, just a few days later, one of our group, Roger Dokken, fell to his death while hiking a different trail. Because of our time together, he was my friend—automatically. No politics, no agenda. Just two people doing together what they enjoy.

Through the triumphs and tragedies of life, George and his Over the Hill gang continue to hike on. They con-

tinue to embody what is good, what is right about Montana.

So Mr. President, as George and his family celebrate his 70th birthday, I send my congratulations confident that George Ostrom is still well shy of being over the hill.●

#### MANAGERS' AMENDMENT TO THE REGULATORY IMPROVEMENT ACT

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, today Senator THOMPSON and I, as sponsors of S. 981, the Regulatory Improvement Act of 1998, are putting into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a proposed amendment we will offer when S. 981 is brought to the Senate floor for consideration. The amendment reflects changes to the bill we have agreed to make in response to a number of concerns about the bill identified by the Administration and Members of the Governmental Affairs Committee. We are putting it in the RECORD at this time, to make the language available to the public and persons interested in this bill. We are also putting into the RECORD today the letter of July 15th from Acting OMB Director Jack Lew, stating that the Administration will sign the bill if the changes included in the Managers' Amendment are made and the bill passes both Houses in the same form. We welcome the support of the Administration in this effort and hope we can get the bill to the floor as soon as possible.

OMB stated in their analysis of costs and benefits of federal regulations in 1997 that regulation has enormous potential for good and harm. "The only way," OMB said, "we know to distinguish between the regulations that do good and those that cause harm is through careful assessment and evaluation of their benefits and costs." S. 981 would build that careful evaluation into the regulatory process of all the regulatory agencies. OMB estimated that of the significant or major regulations currently in effect, we have received approximately \$300 billion in benefits at a cost of some \$280 billion. We know that through the appropriate use of cost benefit analysis and risk assessment we can improve those figures. In a well-respected analysis of 12 major EPA rules and the impact of cost-benefit analysis on those rules, the author, Richard Morgenstern, former Associate Assistant Administrator of EPA and a visiting scholar at Resources for the Future, concluded that in each of the 12 rule makings, economic analysis helped reduce the costs of all the rules and at the same time helped increase the benefits of 5 of the rules. Report after report acknowledges the importance of good cost-benefit analysis and risk assessment for all agencies. It's long past time to get these basic requirements into statute. S. 981 offers us the best opportunity to do that.

The Managers' Amendment Senator THOMPSON and I will be offering to S. 981 reconfirms our intention that the bill not diminish or affect an agency's